

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

SELECTIONS
FROM THE
VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS
PUBLISHED IN THE PANJÁB,
NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES,
ODDH, CENTRAL PROVINCES, CENTRAL INDIA, AND RÁJPÚTÁNÁ,
Received up to 7th September, 1885.

POLITICAL.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 1st September, says that conflicting rumours are prevalent about the state of affairs in Central Asia. One rumour says that the Russian ambassador at London has assured Lord Salisbury that the Russian Government will withdraw its claims to the Zulfikar Pass. According to another rumour it will not let the Pass go. The *Najm* is of opinion that the St. Petersburg Government is desirous of gaining time in order to complete its military preparations and await the result of the pending general elections in England. It thinks that it will be able to occupy Herat without bloodshed, if the Liberals again come into office. But what is Lord Salisbury about, who so severely attacked Mr. Gladstone's policy in Opposition? What measures has his Lordship adopted to check the Russian advance; or is he satisfied that Russians will not advance further? The Czar is reported to be desirous of wearing the Crown of Timur at the time when he assumes the title of Emperor of Central Asia. To the *Najm's* thinking, His Majesty

Central Asian difficulty.

Circulation,
275 copies.

has a secret object in wearing that Crown on the occasion. The Russian Government will afterwards claim possession of all the territories (including India) which were under the sway of Timur.

Circulation,
103 copies.

The *Shahna-i-Hind* (Meerut), of the 1st September, observes that it appears from a telegram received from London on the 24th ultimo that the St. Petersburg Government has waived its claims about the Zulfikar Pass. If this rumour is well-founded, the Conservative Government may be said to have won a great victory over the Russian Government without shedding a drop of blood. Only it is to be hoped that the latter has no secret object in making this concession.

Circulation,
1,750 copies.

The *Bhārat Jīwan* (Benares), of the 31st August, regrets to say that the Home Government always throws every kind of expenditure on this country. England should deal with India as she does with her other dependencies and colonies. She should herself bear the cost of resisting foreign invasions of this country. But she has burdened the Indian Treasury with the entire cost of the military preparations necessitated by Russia assuming a hostile attitude in Central Asia. The preparations have already involved an expenditure of 260 lakhs of rupees, and it has been decided to increase the army charges by 30 lakhs! The *Jīwan* would make the following recommendations in view of the unsatisfactory condition of frontier affairs:—(1) The Indian frontier should be fortified; (2) the Government of India should have no connection with Afghanistan; (3) finances should be placed on a satisfactory footing by a reduction of public expenditure; (4) the Indian population should be conciliated. It is a matter of satisfaction that Government has already set about fortifying the frontier. Small retrenchments, too, have been effected by the dismissal of low-paid clerks, but no large saving is possible without a curtailment of high salaries. The concilia-

tion of the people is all-important. But Europeans who kill natives are let off with small fines, while natives who commit petty thefts are sentenced to transportation for life. Surely this is not the way to win the good will of the subject race.

The *Nyáya Sudhá* (Hardá), of the 2nd September, referring to Lord Randolph Churchill's declaration in his Budget speech about the proposed enlistment of 30,000 new troops in view of frontier complications, doubts the wisdom of the proposal. The proposed accession of strength to the Indian Army is small and can have no effect on Russia. On the contrary, the measure will only increase the public debt of this country and add to the burdens of the tax-payer. There are other ways in which the Government of India can considerably increase its military resources without spending one additional farthing on its Army. Native Chiefs should be allowed to enhance the efficiency of their armies. In that case they would be able to supply 300,000 and not 30,000 troops to Government in an emergency. Moreover, respectable and educated natives should be enrolled as volunteers. But if these proposals do not commend themselves to Government, England should contribute the greater portion of the cost of the additional troops which will be enlisted. The value of India to England is evident from Lord Randolph Churchill's Manchester speech. England knows very well the loss which she would suffer from the severance of her connection with this country.

Circulation,
415 copies.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th September, in answer to the attack made by Lord Randolph Churchill on Lord Ripon's Indian administration, remarks that the former has been rightly called an impertinent boy. It will be remembered that when Mr. Gladstone's Government suffered a defeat over the Revenue Bill in the House of

Lord Randolph Churchill's attack on Lord Ripon's Indian administration.

Circulation,
400 copies.

Commons, he was jubilant and waved his hat in the House for some minutes! He has come into prominence only by indulging in strong and abusive language. Lord Ripon has been blamed for neglecting the frontier railway. But there was really no necessity of extending the Railway to Kandahar during his Viceroyalty, as Government had no desire to occupy that place or interfere with the affairs of Afghanistan at the time. Another charge brought against his lordship is, that he did not foresee the Central Asian difficulty and unwisely reduced the army. But as the Central Asian question had not come to the front, and perfect peace reigned in the country, the reduction was quite justifiable. Again, the late Viceroy has been found fault with for reducing taxation! Even Lord Randolph Churchill should be ashamed of blaming him for this. The finances being in a satisfactory condition at the time, it was but fair and just that some relief should be granted to the poor tax-payer. But of course such a thing cannot be acceptable to Conservatives who have no sympathy with the Indian population. (The *Rafiq-i-Hind*, Lahore, of the 5th September, says that Lord Ripon won the good will of the people, than which no better defence against a foreign invasion can be thought of. All India is ready to rise in one body at his lordship's bidding to encounter the Russians. Englishmen who consider that India can be held by the sword lean on a broken reed. The *Najmu-l-Akhbār*, the *Panjābī Akhbār*, and some other newspapers, have endeavoured to defend Lord Ripon's administration against the Secretary of State's attack).

Circulation,
732 copies.

The *Oudh Akhbār* (Lucknow) comments on the new rules for the appointment of Tahsildárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh in its issues of 1st, 2nd, 3rd and 7th September. Paragraphs from I to IX of the rules are taken one by one and the advantages of the provisions of each paragraph explained at length. The remaining paragraphs will be discussed by the

New rules for the appointment of Tahsildárs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Akhbār in subsequent issues. In its comments on the second paragraph the *Akhbār* again answers the objections of the *Hindustānī* to the rules as regards their alleged tendency to exclude graduates from Tahsildārships. It observes that Government has rightly recognised the prior claims of experienced naib-tahsildārs and other officials serving in districts for promotion to the offices in question. The M. As. and B. As. are really good for nothing until they gain office experience. School education is one thing and office experience another. Tahsildārs have not merely to write reports and judgments, but they have other work to do as well. If graduates were once to see a Tahsildār riding side by side with a Commissioner or a Deputy Commissioner and answering promptly all the questions put to him at the time, they would be quite surprised and reminded of the futility of a mere knowledge of history, geography, Euclid, algebra, *et hoc genus omne*, on such occasions. They think that they are capable of doing anything and everything. But the fact is, that they are of no use until they acquire experience. This is the reason why their number is so small in district offices and they are generally to be found as teachers in schools. One graduate sells sugar at Allahabad or Benares, and another at Lucknow earns his livelihood by writing petitions. In conclusion, the *Akhbār* remarks that the rules do not exclude graduates from Tahsildārships. Any graduate, who is qualified for the office by experience, will be always welcome to it.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 1st September, says that the Home Government appears to be as liberal as the Government of India in the matter of distribution of titles and honours. Late distribution of honours in England. Lately there was a free shower of honours at home. The bestowal of titles on the military officers employed in the late Soudan campaign is not very objectionable. The officers were exposed to severe trials and hardships, and the failure of the campaign was chiefly due to the weak policy of the Liberal Government. But what has

Circulation,
275 copies.

Sir Peter Lumsden done to deserve a title? He only brought about a rupture between the Afghans and Russians, which involved a loss of 900 men to the former. It is still more difficult to realize why Dr. Roper Lethbridge, late Press Commissioner, has been knighted. He is an inveterate enemy of natives, and he abused them to his heart's content in connection with the Ilbert Bill controversy.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbār* (Etāwah), of the 1st September, says that the provisions of the Arms Act are very severe and that the Act is worked with still greater severity by District Officers. For an ordinary person it is no easy thing to obtain a license for keeping a fire-arm or a sword. But it is a matter of satisfaction that Sir Alfred Lyall has lately issued orders to the effect that such licenses should be granted more liberally to respectable persons and to those who mean to shoot wild animals. This is as it should be. His Honour is sure to win popularity among natives by making such necessary concessions to them. (*The Bhārat Jīvan*, Benares, of the 31st August, approves of His Honour's orders and hopes that the Arms Act will be worked with less severity in future.)

The same paper is sorry to say that Sir Alfred Lyall has done nothing to encourage the native press. Sir Charles Aitchison takes in the leading vernacular newspapers of the Panjāb himself and frequently supplies official news to them. The *Government Gazette* is also supplied to native editors in exchange for their papers. Sir Alfred Lyall would do well to follow the example of the Panjāb Government and grant similar concessions to "the fourth estate" in these provinces. The proprietors of printing presses in these provinces have also another grievance which calls for redress. The Director of Agriculture and Commerce gives printing work only to a few presses which belong to Europeans or to natives who have wormed themselves into his favour. Other presses are ready to do the work at lower rates.

The *Najmu-l-Akhbár* (Etáwah), of the 4th September, is glad to say that the Madras Government has resolved to bestow the titles of Khán Bahádur and Ráe Bahádur on those Members of Municipal and Local Boards who do good service in connection with Local Self-Government and asks Sir Alfred Lyall to follow suit. The *Najm* is of opinion that Haji Muhammad Mumtáz Ali Khán, Honorary Magistrate and Vice-President of the Municipal and the Local Boards at Etáwah, has the best claim to some such title.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Rafiu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 31st August, regrets to say that as soon as an accused person is convicted and sentenced to imprisonment by a Magistrate or a Sessions Judge he is sent to jail at once. This practice is highly objectionable. Every convict should be allowed time for making an appeal to the High Court, and in the meantime he should be released on bail. Many convicts are acquitted on appeal, but they are unnecessarily subjected to great disgrace by being sent to jail on their conviction by the Subordinate Courts.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The same paper, referring to the case of the two Europeans who caused the death of a native at Golaghát, remarks that they were acquitted by the Courts of Justice, as might have been expected. The Government of India sent for the records but contented itself by merely expressing disapproval of their conduct! Can such a Government be called just and impartial? The British Government censures the Russian Government for its tyranny and oppression, but it should first set its own house in order. The present state of things in this country reminds one of the days of Nadir Sháh. Government had better throw all its laws and regulations into the sea, and blow up all the court-houses. Then the people would silently bear everything and would not open

Case of the two Europeans who caused the death of a native at Golaghát.

the mouth of complaint. It will be a happy day for this country when Europeans learn to attach at least as much value to the lives of natives as they do to those of their favourite dogs, and European Officers do not allow themselves to be influenced by race feeling in mixed cases.

Circulation,
106 copies.

The *Almora Akhbār*, of the 31st August, says that the Director of Public Instruction in these Provinces has lately addressed a circular to the heads of Government offices to the effect that those subordinates who were admitted to the public service before or in December, 1883, without passing the Middle Class Examination, should be dismissed in accordance with the orders of the Local Government if they have failed to pass the examination in 1883 and 1884. The *Akhbār* is of opinion that the men should be given another chance. There may be many subordinates who did not compete for the examination, considering that the rules for appointment to the public service, like other orders of Government, may not have been carefully studied by subordinate officers. Undoubtedly such orders should be enforced with leniency. To deprive a man of his livelihood is worse than killing him.

The same paper says that the rules and orders issued by the Director of Public Instruction have lately begun to be published in English and Urdu in the *Aligarh Institute Gazette*. But the publication of such things in Hindi is equally necessary for the information of Hindi-reading people. The former arrangement when educational information was published both in Hindi and Urdu in the *Kashi Pattrika* was a more satisfactory one.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Panjāb Punch* (Lahore), of the 2nd September, highly approves of the new rules for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Panjāb, but urges

Rules for the appointment of Extra Assistant Commissioners in the Panjāb.

that the standard of age should be raised from 25 to 30 years. The present limit is rather low and will prevent many qualified men from competing for the examination.

The *Shám-i-Oudh* (Fyzabad), of the 1st September, referring to the quarrel between the two Maharanis of the late Maharaja of Balrampur, calls upon the Talukdárs of Oudh and the Lieutenant-Governor to intervene and settle the dispute amicably, and observes that Sir Charles Aitchison satisfactorily settled a family dispute between two noblemen in the Panjáb.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Mulla Dopiazza* (Lahore), of the 31st August, contains a picture in which India is represented as an elephant heavily burdened with taxation. An Englishman places another load, called the house-tax, on the animal's back, saying that there is still strength in him.

Circulation,
700 copies.

The *Panjábi Akhbár* (Lahore), of the 29th August, gives an abstract of the prospectus of the Countess of Dufferin Fund, and remarks that the scheme speaks volumes in favour of Lady Dufferin's sympathy with native women. The movement has not been set on foot a day too soon, and it will greatly benefit respectable native women who live behind the screen and who do not avail themselves of the services of male doctors. But two things are necessary for the success of the scheme: first, liberal scholarships should be offered to induce native girls to learn medicine. Secondly, an eye should be kept on the moral character of girls who attend medical schools.

Circulation,
275 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th September, complains that at some places officials attached to charitable dispensaries do not treat poor men with courtesy and dispense to them cheap and inefficacious drugs which often do them more

Circulation,
300 copies.

harm than good. Valuable medicines are reserved by the officials for their well-to-do patients who pay them or are secretly sold by them in the bázár, and the money realized appropriated to their use. The higher Medical Officers should see to this.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Shafiq-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th September, says that one of the new Civilians who have recently arrived from London is called Mr. Death. The *Hindu Patriot* observes that there was no necessity for his coming, as there is already no scarcity of deaths in this country. But the *Shafiq* holds a different opinion, and thinks that there is pressing need for deaths in this country, especially in Bengal, where each famine-stricken person is allowed $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas a week by the Local Government for his own support and that of his family. Nothing can be more welcome to such starving people than Death.

The same paper says that it is believed the Government of India cannot allow full pay to a Lieutenant-Governor on leave without the special sanction of the Secretary of State. The question is whether it has obtained the sanction of the Secretary of State to the grant of full pay to Sir Rivers Thompson or whether it has shown him this indulgence on its own responsibility. On the one hand, chaprasis and daftaris are being dismissed and labourers at famine-relief works paid only $3\frac{1}{2}$ annas a week as wages owing to financial pressure. On the other hand, Government is so munificent to Civilians.

The same paper says that the new judicial scheme introduced in the Panjáb last year was nominally intended to improve the civil administration but really to increase the pay of Civilians. The *Shafiq* foretold the failure of the scheme, and events have shown it to be no false prophet. The Local Government has already received complaints about the steady accumulation of arrears in the divisional courts, and has

New judicial scheme,
Panjáb.

resolved to abolish these courts and to appoint thirteen Civil Judges in their place. Except Civilians all classes of Europeans and natives in the province strongly opposed the scheme, but Government, in utter disregard of public opinion, at once introduced it giving bread to civilians and stone to natives. The *Shastri* would ask Civilians themselves if the Indian tax-payer can well afford to pay them such high salaries. The commission should be reorganised in such a way that the efficiency of the administration may be increased but still the expenditure may be reduced.

The *Azad* (Lucknow), of the 1st September, observes that Municipal Board, Luck- a proposal was submitted to the now. Lucknow Municipal Board at a late meeting by a member for the distribution of medicine through vaccinators, who have nothing to do at present, in view of the prevalence of cholera in the town. But the proposal did not find favour with the President, who is Deputy Commissioner, and hence it was not sanctioned by the Board. However, at the same meeting the Board sanctioned Rs. 5,000 for the supply of exhibits to the Exhibition ! It appears that the Board cares more for Exhibitions than for the lives of the people. The Board is unable to repair streets, light by-lanes, provide water-supply, or distribute medicine on occasions of sickness ; but, on the other hand, it can afford to contribute Rs. 5,000 towards the expenses of the Exhibition ! The Board itself really deserves to be exhibited at an Exhibition.

Circulation,
182 copies.

A correspondent of the same paper regrets to say that Thákur Balbhadar Singh, Talukdár of Mahewa, who was promised last year a rifle worth Rs. 500 by Government for the aid rendered by him to the police in the capture of the well known dacoit, Mánpál Singh, has not yet received the reward. Surely Government should show more respect for its promises.

POST-OFFICE.

Circulation,
300 copies.

The *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th September, advertizing to the proposed employment of European and Eurasian women in post-offices in the Panjáb, condemns the proposal on the ground that it is sure to cause demoralization among the women ; but remarks that they could be usefully attached to railway-stations to look after the comfort of native female passengers.

Circulation,
80 copies.

The *Panjáb Punch* (Lahore), of the 2nd September, urges a reduction in the rates of postage for correspondence between this country and the United Kingdom. The minimum rate of postage for letters should be reduced from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 annas. Newspapers not exceeding three tolas should be charged $\frac{3}{4}$ anna and those exceeding 3 tolas but not exceeding ten tolas $1\frac{1}{2}$ annas. A reduction in the rates would be a relief to the public and would also be followed by increased correspondence, which is highly desirable on political grounds.

LOCAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Circulation,
300 copies.

A correspondent of the *Ghamkhwár-i-Hind* (Lahore), of the 5th September, regrets to say that many boys belonging to the Hindu community become Christians or Musalmáns every year, to the great grief of their friends and relatives. The feelings of an old Hindu couple at the conversion of their only son may be better imagined than described. If a convert had been married, his wife is exposed to life-long miseries. When boys under age are disqualified even for giving evidence in any case before courts of justice, it is not just or fair that missionaries should be allowed to convert them. The conversion of such boys should be made a punishable offence. Hindus had better forward a memorial to the Supreme Government on the subject. But they should also set their own house in order and lay the axe at the root of

the evil. Children among Hindus receive no religious education as among Christian and Muhammadan communities, and consequently they fall an easy prey to missionaries. Hindus should establish their own primary schools on the model of the one recently founded at Meerut and make arrangements in them for the religious and moral training of their boys. The works of Munshi Kanhyá Lál Alakdhari and Dayanand Saraswati would give the boys an insight into the principles of their religion. Moreover, Hindus should revive the system of *práshchit* in order that they may be able to receive into their society again their *quondam* co-religionists who abandoned their religion through ignorance or by mistake, after subjecting them to the penance prescribed by their *shastras*.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 5th September, Next Muharram and Dasehra, Lucknow. adverting to the circumstance that the Muharram and the Dasehra will synchronize this year, urges that Muhammadan and Hindu noblemen of Lucknow should meet together and make suitable arrangements for the celebration of the festivals with a view to prevent riots. If the two communities fail to do so generally, District Officers should interfere and take the needful precautions.

Circulation,
600 copies.

The *Raftu-l-Akhbár* (Benares), of the 31st August, complains that shops for the sale of Liquor-shops at Benares. country liquor, being situated in central streets and thoroughfares at Benares, are a great public nuisance. The streets are to be found strewn with dirty earthen vessels, and persons of the lower classes after getting drunk indulge in most obscene language. If Government is unable to close liquor-shops owing to the revenue it derives from them, it should at least remove them to out-of-the-way places.

Circulation,
400 copies.

The *Anwáru-l-Akhbár* (Lucknow), of the 4th September, complains of the increase of monkeys at Lucknow and urges that measures should be adopted to free the town of them.

Circulation,
600 copies.

LIST OF NEWSPAPERS EXAMINED.

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
1	<i>Aftab-i-Alam-tab</i>	... Lahore	Urdu	Weekly	Divan Aya Singh ...	Aug. 31st	1885. Sep. 3rd.	203 copies.
2	<i>Aftab-i-Hind</i>	... Jullundur	Ditto	Ditto	Barkat Ali ...	Sep. 5th	" 7th	500 "
3	<i>Aftab-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Divan Buta Singh ...	Aug. 31st & Sep. 2nd & 4th.	" 3rd, 5th & 7th respectively.	"
4	<i>Agra Akhbar</i>	... Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Shujan-l-Hasan ...	28th	" 1st	250 "
5	<i>Ain-i-Akhbar</i>	... Moradabad	Ditto	Ditto	Dilawar Ali ...	31st	" 3rd	150 "
6	<i>Akhbar-i-Alam</i>	... Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Mugarrab Husain Khan.	Sep. 1st	" 4th	65 "
7	<i>Akhbar-i-Am</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Mukund Ram ...	Aug. 29th & Sep. 2nd.	" 1st & 4th respectively.	2,500 "
8	<i>Akhbar-i-Chunār</i>	... Chunār	Ditto	Weekly	Hanuman Prasad ...	Sep. 1st	" 2nd	400 "
9	<i>Akmalu-l-Akhbar</i>	... Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Fakhru-l-din ...	Aug. 28th & Sep. 4th.	" 1st & 7th respectively.	"
10	<i>Aligarh Institute Gazette.</i>	... Aligarh	Urdu-English,	Bi-weekly	Gulab Rai ...	Sep. 1st & 5th	" 3rd & 7th respectively.	284 copies (including 45 copies taken by Govt.).
11	<i>Almorah Akhbar</i>	... Almorah	Hindi	Weekly	Sada Nand ...	Aug. 31st	" 3rd	106 copies.
12	<i>Amjadul-Akhbar</i>	... Radoun	Urdu	Ditto	Ali Amjad Husain ...	" 30th	" "	250 "
13	<i>Arjunian-i-Hind</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Chandan Lal ...	" 29th	" 2nd	150 "
14	<i>Arjunian-i-Panjab</i>	... Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Secretary to the Anjuman-i-Panjab.	Aug. 27th	" 1st	250 "
15	<i>Awadh-i-Akhbar</i>	... Lucknow	Ditto	Daily	Tegh Bahadur ...	Sep. 1st to 7th.	" 1st to 7th respectively.	600 "

16	Arya Vinay	Morádábád	Hindí	Bi-monthly	Rudra Datt	Aug. 15th	...	2nd	...	250	"
17	Ashraf-i-Akhdar	Delhi	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Mirzá Khán	Sep. 1st	...	4th	...	102	"
18	Azad	Lucknow	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Ali	"	...	2nd	...	182	"
19	Bharat Bandhu	Aligarh	Hindí-Eng-lish.	Ditto	Totá Rám	" 4th	...	6th	...	100	"
20	Bharat Vids	Agra	Hindí	Ditto	Bhagwán Dás	1st	...	3rd	...	225	"
21	Bharat Jivan	Benares	Ditto	Ditto	Rám Krishn Varmá,	Aug. 31st	...	1st	...	1,750	"
22	Dabdaba-i-Qaisarí	Bareilly	Urdú	Ditto	Thakur Prasád	" 29th	...	2nd	...	250	"
23	Dabdaba-i-Sikandarí	Rámpur	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Husain,	" 31st	...	3rd	...	500	"
24	Delhi Punch	Lahore	Ditto	Ditto	Fazlu-l-dín	" 2nd	...	"	...	335	"
25	Dharm Jivan	Ditto	Ditto	Monthly	Rajab Ali	For Sep.	...	4th	...	500	"
26	Dinkar Prakash	Lucknow	Hindí	Ditto	Shankar Prasád	" Aug.	...	1st	...	175	"
27	Ghanikhu-i-Hind	Lahore	Urdú	Weekly	Mahráj Kishun	Sep. 5th	...	7th	...	300	"
28	Gurmukhi Akhdar	Amritsar	Gurmukhi	Ditto	Jhandá Singh	Aug. 26th	...	3rd	...	633	"
29	Hind-i-Hind	Cawnpore	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Nabí Ashraf.	Sep. 3rd	...	6th	...	600	"
30	Hindustani	Lucknow	Ditto	Tri-weekly	Gangá Prasád	" 2nd & 4th,	...	4th & 5th	...	132	"
31	Jaipur Gazette	Jaipur	Hindí-Urdú	Bi-weekly	Mahábír Prasád	Aug. 29th	...	respectively.	...	90	"
32	Jalwa-i-Tar	Meerut	Urdú	Weekly	Ganeshí Lal	Sep. 1st	...	1st	...	150	"
33	Jam-i-Jamshed	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Jamshed Ali	Aug. 23rd	...	2nd	...	265	"
34	Karammah	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Muhammad Yáqub	" 31st	...	"	...	560 copies (in-	"
35	Kashí Patrikâ	Benares	Hindí-Urdú	Ditto	Lakshmi Shankar, M.A.	Sep. 4th	...	6th	...	cluding 344	"
36	Kashar Punch	Aonla	Urdú	Tri-monthly	Ahmad Sháh	1st	...	4th	...	copies taken	"
37	Kavi Vachan Sudhâ	Benares	Hindí	Weekly	Chintamani Rao	Aug. 31st	...	7th.	...	by Govt.).	"
38	Khair Khosh-i-Alam,	Delhi	Urdú	Ditto	Mír Hasan	Sep. 1st & 4th...	...	3rd & 6th	...	200 copies.	"
39	Khair Khosh-i-Hind	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Mahá Narsyan	1st	...	respectively.	...	350	"
40	Khair Khosh-i-Oudh	Fyzábád	Ditto	Ditto	Khairatí Lal	Aug. 31st	...	4th	...	200	"
41	Khair Khosh-i-Pan-jab.	Gujranwála	Ditto	Weekly	Brij Lal	Sep. 1st	...	3rd.	...	175	"
							...	1st	...	400	"

List of newspapers examined—(continued).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
42	Koh-i-Nar	Lahore	Urdú	Tri-weekly	Harsukh Rái	1885. Sep. 1st & 3rd,	1885. 3rd & 5th, respectively.	450 copies.
43	Lahore Gazette	Ditto	Ditto	Weekly	Dídar Bakhsh	Aug. 29th	1st	100
44	Mámoár Gazette	Jodhpur	Urdú-Hindí	Ditto	Gobardhan Dás	" 31st	"	90
45	Mashá-i-Qasár	Lucknow	Urdú	Ditto	Ghulam Muhammad,	Sep. 1st	" 2nd	208
46	Mathurá Akhbár	Mattra	Ditto	Ditto	Pandit Dín Dayál	"	"	405
47	Matla-i-Nar	Cawnpore	Ditto	Ditto	Durgá Prasád	" 29th	" 1st	50
48	Míhr-i-Darakshshán	Delhi	Ditto	Ditto	Nusrat Ali	Aug. 1st	" 5th	100
49	Míhr-i-Nímroz	Bijnor	Ditto	Ditto	Mahbullah	Sep. 31st	" 3rd	240
50	Mittra Vilás	Lahore	Hindí	Ditto	Mukund Rám	Aug. 1st	" 2nd	400
51	Muflá-i-Am	Agra	Urdú	Tri-monthly,	Ahmad Khán	" 1st	" 4th	100
52	Mullá Dopádas	Lahore	Ditto	Weekly	Ahmad Bakhsh	Sep. 31st	" 2nd	700
53	Municipal Guide	Agra	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Aliján	Aug. 30th	" 5th	50
54	Naiyar-i-Azam	Morádábád	Ditto	Weekly	Amjad Ali	" 17th & 24th,	" 2nd & 3rd respectively.	200
55	Najma-i-Akhbár	Ekáwah	Ditto	Bi-weekly	Rúhullah Khán	Sep. 1st & 4th...	" 2nd & 6th respectively.	275
56	Nasim-i-Agrá	Agra	Ditto	Weekly	Jamná Dás	Aug. 30th	1st	325
57	Nasim-i-Hind	Fatehpur	Ditto	Ditto	Kanj Bihari Lál	Sep. 1st	" 3rd	96
58	Nisamu-l-Mulk	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Ihtishám-l-dín	Aug. 25th	" 4th	100
59	Ner Afshán	Ladhánsá	Ditto	Ditto	Rev. C. B. Newton	Sep. 3rd	" 5th	403
60	Nér-i-Badsháh	Aonla	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Sháh	"	" 6th	400

61	Naru-l-Absar	... Allahabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Roshan Lal	...	...	5th	...	7th	...	140 copies (including 48 copies taken by Government).
62	Naru-l-Anwar	...	Cawnpore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Abdu-l-Hamid	...	...	5th	...	...	403 copies.
63	Nusratu-l-Akhdar	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nusrut Ali	...	...	1st	...	...	200 "
64	Nyaya Sudha	...	Harda	...	Marathi-Eng-lish.	...	Ditto	...	Baudeva Bhaskar	...	...	2nd	...	...	415 "
65	Oudh Akhdar	...	Lucknow	...	Urdú	...	Daily	...	Sheo Prasad	...	...	1st to 7th,	...	1st to 7th respectively.	732 copies (including 90 copies taken by Government).
66	Oudh Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Sajjad Husain	...	...	3rd	...	6th	375 copies.
67	Panjabi Akhdar	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Bi-weekly	...	Shamsu-l-din	...	...	Aug. 29th & Sep. 2nd.	...	1st & 6th respectively.	275 "
68	Panjabi Punch	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Weekly	...	Firoz-l-din	...	...	2nd	...	4th	80 "
69	Patiala Akhdar	...	Patiala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Din Muhammad	...	...	1st	...	3rd	295 "
70	Prayag Samachar	...	Allahabad	...	Hindi	...	Ditto	...	Dewaki Nandan	...	...	2nd	...	2nd	600 "
71	Qaisari	...	Jullundur	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Ahmad Bakhsh	...	...	5th	...	7th	125 "
72	Rafiq-i-Am	...	Sialkot	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Divan Chand	...	...	1st	...	1st	400 "
73	Rafiq-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Muharram Ali	...	...	5th	...	6th	" "
74	Rafiq-i-Akhdar	...	Benares	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Ghulam Husain	...	...	Aug. 31st	...	1st	" "
75	Rahbar-i-Hind	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Tri-weekly	...	Khadim Ali	...	...	Sep. 1st & 3rd...	...	3rd & 5th respectively.	155 "
76	Rajasthan Gazette	...	Ajmere	...	Urdú-Hindi	...	Weekly	...	Murad Ali	...	...	Aug. 31st	...	2nd	315 "
77	Rajn Prakash	...	Ratlam	...	Urdú	...	Ditto	...	Muhammad Abdu-l-Haq.	...	...	20th & 27th,	...	5th	150 "
78	Reformer	...	Lahore	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Sahig Ram	...	...	Sep. 5th	...	7th	700 "
79	Rohilkhand Punch	...	Moradabad	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Jamshed Ali	...	...	Aug. 23rd	...	2nd	150 "
80	Sabha Kaparthala	...	Kaparthala	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Nizamul-din	...	...	" 29th	...	1st	365 "
81	Sadique-l-Akhdar	...	Bahawalpur	...	Ditto	...	Ditto	...	Dwarka Nath	...	...	Sep. 3rd	...	6th	264 "
82	Safir-i-Hind	...	Delhi	...	Ditto	...	Bi-monthly	...	Bulaki Das	...	...	Aug. 31st	...	2nd	400 "

List of newspapers examined—(concluded).

No.	NAME.	LOCALITY.	LANGUAGE.	MONTHLY, WEEKLY, OR OTHERWISE.	NAME OF PUBLISHER.	DATE OF PAPER.	DATE OF RECEIPT.	CIRCULATION.
83	<i>Sakhs-i-Quds</i>	Delhi	Urdú	Weekly	Muhammad Abdu-l- Quds.	1885. Sep. 3rd	1885. Sep. 5th	280 copies.
84	<i>Saijan Kerti Sudhakkar,</i>	Udaipur	Hindí	Ditto	Banshi Dhar	Aug. 31st	4th	216
85	<i>Saijan Vinod</i>	Agrá	Ditto	Ditto	Sri Krishn Lal	30th	1st	200
86	<i>Shafiq-i-Hind</i>	Lahore	Urdú	Ditto	Saifu-l-Haq	Sep. 5th	7th	400
87	<i>Shahna-i-Hind</i>	Meerut	Ditto	Ditto	Ahmad Hasan	1st	3rd	103
88	<i>Sham-i-Oudh</i>	Fyzábad	Ditto	Tri-monthly.	Kishun Prasad	"	4th	300
89	<i>Shula-i-Tar</i>	Cawnpore	Ditto	Weekly	Muhammad Ibráhim,	"	3rd	175
90	<i>Sitara-i-Hind</i>	Morádábád	Ditto	Ditto	Banwari Lal	Aug. 28th	4th	160
91	<i>Subodh Sindhu</i>	Khándwá	Maráthí	Ditto	Lakshman Anant	Sep. 2nd	5th	210
92	<i>Surar-i-Qaisari</i>	Rampur	Urdú	Ditto	Muhammad Rasá	Aug. 27th	1st	125
93	<i>Tamanná</i>	Lucknow	Ditto	Ditto	Puran Chand	Sep. 1st	2nd	150
94	<i>Tibyanu-l-Akhdar</i>	Ditto	Ditto	Bi-monthly	Muhammad Ali	Aug. 27th	4th	80
95	<i>Victoria Paper</i>	Sialkot	Ditto	Daily	Gyan Chand	Aug. 29th to Sep. 4th.	1st to 7th...	975
96	<i>Vritt Dhara</i>	Dhar	Maráthí	Weekly	Hari Bhaskar	Aug. 27th & Sep. 3rd.	7th	120
97	<i>Waqaya-i-Alam</i>	Ghazipur	Urdú	Ditto	Siraju-din Ahmad...	" 31st	2nd	250

ALLAHABAD ;

The 12th September, 1885.

PRIYÁ DÁS, M.A.,
Govt. Reporter on the Vernacular Press of Upper India.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

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VERNACULAR NEWSPAPERS

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